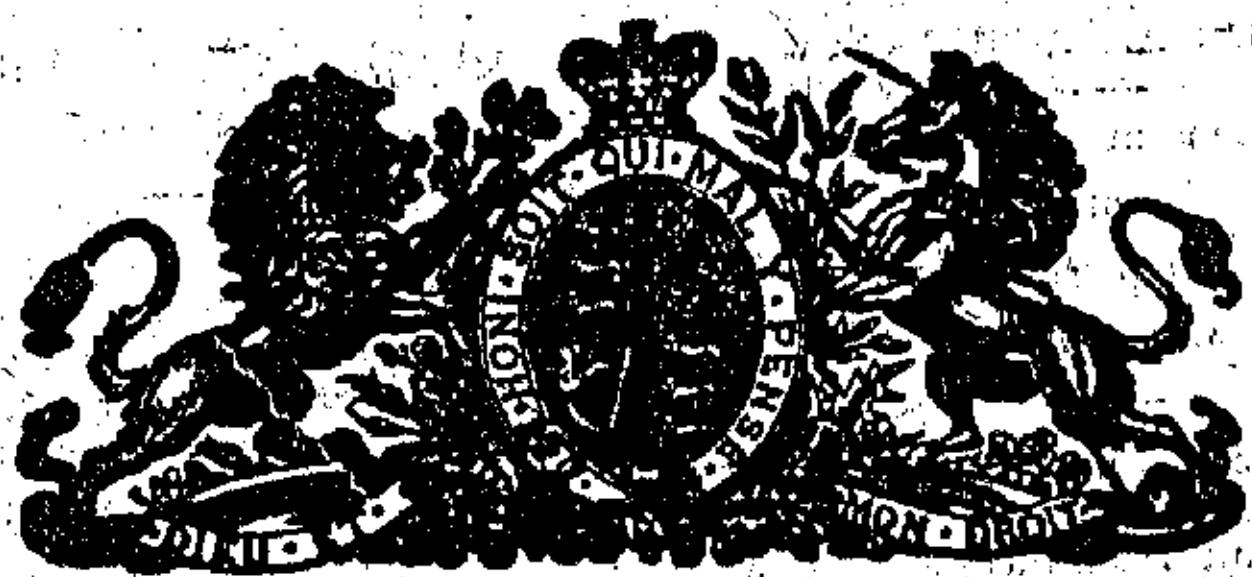


# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4766. 號二十月十年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

日七十月九年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELO & CO. SINGAPORE, CAMERON & CO. SHANGHAI, HENDERSON & CO. SHANGHAI, LAY, CHAWWORTH & CO., and KELLY & WAUGH, Yokohama, LAY, CHAWWORTH & CO.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—F. D. SARSON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. K. BEHRENS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.  
H. L. DAINFORTH, Esq. WILHELM REIMERS, Esq.  
H. ROFFIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

#### RATES OF Interest allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.  
" 6 " " 4% " "  
" 12 " " 5% " "  
D. A. J. CROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### Banks.

##### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

##### THE CITY BANK.

##### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LAY, CHAWWORTH & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WAUGH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

### RECENTLY ARRIVED.

#### —AND—

### FOR SALE.

#### TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES or ONE POUND.

BUSOK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS' BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TYNMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

### ONE STEAM-LAUNCH.

70 feet Long, 12 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 6 feet Draft of Water. Compound High Pressure Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

### ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 65 feet Long.

11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

### ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 60 feet Long.

9 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth of Hold, 4 feet 8 inches Draft of Water. High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at WEST POINT FOUNDRY, late P. & O. FACTORY.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

### PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHAN WONG TONG, Deceased.

" " TAM A CHAI, "

" " THOMAS BART, "

" " WILLIAM SHANKIN, "

" " A FONG, "

" " WILLIAM MATCHETT, "

" " LEE AH LOO, "

" " ACHUN, "

" " MASUN, "

" " ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, "

" " WONG YOW, "

" " LEONG KIN, "

" " WILLIAM DUNPHY, "

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9, of 1870, Section 8, an Order has been made by FRANCIS SHOWNEN, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for CREDITORS and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1878, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of Division.

All Persons indebted to the said Estates are required to make immediate Payment to

C. B. PLUNKET,

Official Administrator.

Hongkong, October 4, 1878.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.

FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.

HOME SPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.

SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trowersings.

EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trowersings.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trowers.

UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

BULLOCK LADY'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

" S. B. H. " The Finest OLD WHISKY, ever imported.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

Extra Finest ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.

SILVER LAMPS for Kerosine, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very Fine FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1878.

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

#### THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY), October 12th, 1878.

### THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY

will produce, for the first time in Hongkong, FLOTOW'S CHARMING COMIC OPERA

"MARTHA;"

OR

Richmond Fair in the Days of Queen Anne."

MISS ELICIA MAY AS MARTHA.

#### CAST OF CHARACTERS:

MARTHA,.....MISS ELICIA MAY.

Nancy,.....Miss OLARA STANLEY.

Lyones,.....MR. H. VERNON.

Plunkett,.....MR. PHILLIPS.

Lord Mayor,.....MR. PRESOTT.

Sir Tristan,.....MR. J. ROLLINGS.

Farmers, Peasant Girls, &c.

#### NEW SCENERY,

by

SENHOR BAPTISTA.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KRAUS & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

#### PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra Two DOLLARS.

Stalls.....One DOLLAR.

Pls.....One DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878.

## Intimations.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

WARRANTS may be obtained at the Office of the Society on and after TO-MORROW, the 8th Instant, for the 2nd BONUS of 10% and 2nd DIVIDEND of \$53.37 per Share, for the Year 1877, declared at the Meeting of the 30th Ultimo.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

### MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

#### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

THIS MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th, 21st and 22nd February, 1879.

GENTLEMEN having suggestions to offer or Presentations to make are invited to communicate with the CLERK or the COURSE on or before the 19th Instant.

By Order,

M. W. SAUNDERS, Lieut. R.A., Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

### HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, a SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 Each, half forfeit if Declared on or before the Date of Closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bond Jds. Crifins at Date of Entry (25th January, 1879). First Pony 70 per cent, Second 20 per cent, and Third Pony 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lb. One-mile-and-a-half. NOMINATIONS CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st December, 1878. Addressed to the CLERK or the COURSE, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order,

M. W. SAUNDERS, Lieut. R.A., Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "LOUPOUN CASTLE" will be despatched for the above Ports, at Daylight, on SUNDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1878.

#### FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW AND NEWCHOW.

The Steamship "NAMOA," Capt. Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 10, 1878.

#### FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates to CHEFOO and THIENSIN.)

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH," Captain TAYLOR, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 14th Instant, at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

#### FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "MORAY," Captain BUTCHER, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 3, 1878.

#### FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamer "ARRATON APCAR," Captain A. B. MacTAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1878.

#### FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "OCEAN KING," Captain ROYER, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 5, 1878.

#### NOTICE.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Departure of the Steamship "OCEAN" is POSTPONED until further notice.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 L 11 German Bark "PANDUR,"

A. JANSEN, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 21, 1878.

#### FOR HAMBURG.

The German Schooner "JAPAN,"

Captain OTTMANN, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd Proximo.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 16, 1878.

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 4 1 British Bark "ADA MELMORE,"

Captain SAWELL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 27, 1878.

#### FOR NEW YORK.



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 14th October. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878. oc15

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October,  
1878, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant LORIMER,  
with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 16th October, 1878. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878. oc17

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*" will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m.,  
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,  
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m., of the 31st October. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. S. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 2, 1878. nol

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po),  
Chosen from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned  
has LEASED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr. LEONG YOUN CHUN,  
at Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under his new regime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Loudoun Castle*, having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed, at their risk into the  
Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their  
Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to  
do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless notice to the contrary be given  
before 5 p.m., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods  
remaining after the 16th Instant will be  
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1878. oc16

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenfalloch* having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods—  
with the exception of Optum—are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from  
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m.  
To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
18th Instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878. oc18

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British  
Bark *LORD MACAULAY*,  
MONKMAN, Master, from HAMBURG,  
are requested to take immediate delivery of  
their Goods from alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be  
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1878. oc19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES  
MARITIMES.

S. S. *YANGTSE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
*Indus*, from London, in connection  
with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being  
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-  
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be  
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before To-day, the 30th Inst., at  
11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Mon-  
day, the 7th October, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

## To Let.

TO LET.  
HOUSE No. 7, Cairne Road, occupied by  
The Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE.

House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present  
occupied by Mr. HEVERMANN.

DAVID SASSOON, SOHS & Co.  
Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.  
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,  
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley  
Street.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.  
GODOWN, 80 Feet Long, and 80  
Feet in Width.

Apply to  
LOCK HING,  
No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 7, 1878. oc14

TO LET.  
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,  
formerly known as the Blue Houses,  
situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of  
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or  
together, as required, with immediate pos-  
session.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole  
House or in Flats, with  
immediate possession.

As also,  
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-  
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING  
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at  
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-  
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-  
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking  
out on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

Apply to  
MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.  
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED  
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,  
Praya Central.

Apply to  
TURNER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £100,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates; subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,  
on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

V. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for  
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,  
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets ..... \$31,700,000

Surplus ..... \$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the  
above Company, are prepared to Accept  
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon  
terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars  
apply to  
OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant  
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the  
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm  
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. oc13

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having This Day PUR-  
CHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book  
Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DIS-  
PENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W.  
BALL, will conduct and carry on the said  
Business (in connection with the VICTORIA  
DISPENSARY) on his own Account from  
This Date.

WM. ORVICKSHANK.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, HOP YEK & Co.  
of Howard's Godowns, No. 239,  
Shek Tong Tzei, begs to notify that the  
said Company is not nor will be Responsible  
for any Debts contracted by any of the  
Firm's employees or Partners. Also, no  
Debt, if any, can be deducted from the  
Rent Payable to the said Company. The  
Company is only Responsible for those  
Accounts which are Confirmed and Signed  
by Mr. CAR WINE ON himself, of the Kung  
Yin shop, Wing Lok Street.

HOP YEK & Co.  
Hongkong, September 13, 1878. oc13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called  
NG HOK MUN is admitted a  
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd  
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,  
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF  
the late MR NG SIN FOO otherwise  
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED  
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,  
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. oc30

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.

OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.

Journaling from the Book of Rites.

The Character of the Chinese.

On the Use of the Character Fan.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-  
ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Geographical Notes on the Province of  
Kiangsi.

The Ballads of the Shi-ling.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Porter's Works in Chinese.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligences.

Notes and Queries.—  
Dutch Doctors in Borneo.  
The Graphic and the Ki-lin.  
On the Syllabic Spelling.  
Lungs Operated in Ploeging.  
Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.  
A Chinese Coin.  
Annamese Sovereigns.  
Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1878.

## Intimations.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S  
FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities  
of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA  
WATER have recently been imported to  
Hongkong, we caution the Public against  
purchasing any that does not bear the name  
"MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped  
with a pamphlet printed on paper which  
has the words "LANMAN & KEMP,  
NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only  
AGENTS for Sale of the Genuine Florida  
Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.  
New York, July 9, 1878. oc20

A NEW STOCK OF  
NEXT JOBBING TYPES  
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED  
FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO  
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES  
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,  
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,  
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED  
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING  
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING  
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,  
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,  
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,  
CHARTER PARTIES,  
SHIPPING ORDERS,  
BILLS OF LADING,  
PASSENGER LISTS,  
BILLS OF SALE,  
LOG BOOKS,  
WILLS.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,  
(Back of Club).

AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. Ad-  
MIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO H. I. H.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built espe-  
cially for the production of Portraits and  
fitted up so as to command the best  
light throughout all the Hours of the Day  
is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock  
p.m., under the personal Management of  
D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the  
latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS  
AND  
REDUCTIONS.



## Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prizes Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARROW BLOTTERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
FLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

## CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,  
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,  
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,  
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments, Hotels, Restaurants, and Ship's Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDILLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candle.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Valves, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN CLOTHS, and all kinds of Mess and Hotel requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office, 17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be the most effective in curing the dangerous maladies of the human system, which are particularly incident to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—constipation, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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## Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to by Eminent Medical Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the organs of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

84078 1w 286 1d678

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

## Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK: is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*, *Overland China Mail*, and *China Review*.

## PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET

—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE

COLOGNE—LAVENDER

WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"

printed in seven colours.

185478 1

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The *Overland China Mail*.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

This Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents); \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail*.

## Intimations.

J. W. BENSON,  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,  
By Special Appointment to  
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,  
THE MAHARAJA OF BURMA,  
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S BENSON'S BENSON'S

WATCHES, of every Description, Clocks, for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

Artistic Enamelled Clocks, decorated with Wedgwood or other wares, designed to suit any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Monarchs by Benson. From 25s. 6d. Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATHEMETS ON TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—

25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

50c78 1w 52t 50c79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

## LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

84c77 1w 52t 7d678

## DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERTIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, COLIC AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30m78 1w 52t 30m79

## SAVORY &amp; MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia.

To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Most digestible. Contains the Highest amount of nourishment. In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.

Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Root-Beer Sugar. The base of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

More easily assimilated. Healthy Mother's Milk. Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD.

Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Contains all the elements Necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigour of the CHILD.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

17478 1w 13t

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHEGEM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATINGE, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis.

I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, each having the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S BOMBAY OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTERSTINAL or TARIACAL Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

Export Chemist and Druggist.

50c78 1w 31m79

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or

PAPER will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Singapore, July 25, 1878.

## Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

16c78 1w 52t 16c79

## OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else can produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in alcohol and olive oil, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable is has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is



## Intimations.

## HONGKONG WHARF &amp; GODOWNS STORAGE.

**GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE** at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,  
Proprietors.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W. Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. Musso & Co.  
INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patten.—Order.

DON QUIXOTE, American ship, Captain Chas. F. King.—Messageries Maritimes.  
FUSILIER, British barque, Captain Wm. Armstrong.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

PREMIER, British barque, Captain A. Holmes.—Russell & Co.

RALPH M. HAYWARD, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. B. Doane.—Meyer & Co.  
GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

BREITHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Haje.—Molchers & Co.

LOAD MACADAY, British barque, Capt. R. B. Monkman.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

FORTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BERTHA MARION, British barque, Capt. G. B. Searle.—Gilmart & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—

HEBAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**TENDERS FOR THE REPAIRS** of the British Bark NORTHERN STAR, WORTLEY, Master, will be received at the Office of the Undersecretary up to 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th inst.

Separate Tenders are requested:  
1. For Carpenter's Work.  
2. For Sailing and Rigger Work.  
3. For Docking.

For Particulars, apply on Board, or to WILKIE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1878. oc14

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship "ATA," Commandant HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.  
H. de POUEY, Agent.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1878.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Commandant DE GIARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.  
H. de POUEY, Agent.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1878.



**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY, ALG.**  
**BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.**

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S** Steamship "VENETIA," Captain C. G. PEREIRA, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1878. oc24

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Oct. 11, *Tsing Po*, Chinese E. C., from Canton.  
Oct. 12, *Hermann*, German brig, 208 G. Lombs, Put Back, Oct. 8, Ballast.—Winters & Co.  
Oct. 12, *Olympia*, German steamer, 779 T. March, Swatow Oct. 11, General.—Kwok Achenzo.  
Oct. 12, *Bertha Marion*, British barque, 439, Scarlett, Swatow Oct. 11, Ballast.—GILMAN & Co.  
Oct. 12, *Haydamack*, Russian man-of-war, 1100, Tiroff, Nagasaki Oct. 6.

**DEPARTURES.**  
Oct. 12, *Chop-chung*, Chi. R.C., for a cruise.  
Oct. 12, *Chop-sai*, Chi. R.C., for a cruise.  
Oct. 12, *Fortuna*, for Bangkok.  
Oct. 12, *Yung-tai*, for Canton.  
Oct. 12, *Venus*, for Hongkong.

## CLEARED.

Premier, for Swatow.  
Charles Moreau, for Haiphong.  
Roderick Hay, for Foochow.  
Washi, for Haiphong.  
Emilio V., for Nagasaki.  
Nemoa, for Coast Ports.  
Yotting, for Swatow.  
Loudoun Castle, for Shanghai.  
Flensburg, for Chetoo.  
Priam, for Singapore, &c.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per *Olympia*, from Swatow, 166 Chinese, and 1 European.

## DEPARTED.

For *Fortuna*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Washi*, for Haiphong, Mr. O. Von der Heyde, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Loudoun Castle*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Murray and child, Miss Brooke, and Miss Gilchrist.

Per *Nemoa*, for Coast Ports, 150 Chinese.

Per *Yotting*, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per *Priam*, for Singapore, 280 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Bertha Marion* reports: Strong N.E. and E.N.E. winds and thick weather throughout the passage. The Russian man-of-war *Haydamack* reports: Strong N.E. winds with rainy weather throughout.

## CARGOES.

Per American ship *Centennial*, Hongkong to Portland (Oregon), sailed 28th Sept., 1878.—12,000 bags Rice, 200 bales Hemp, 420 boxes Oil, 375 rolls Matting, 361 pkgs. Sundries, and 48 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 800 lbs.

Per American ship *Josephus*, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed 21st September, 1878.—31,045 bags Rice, 328 bags Beans, 100 bags Pepper, 55 bags Sago, 100 bags and 25 cases Tapioca, 100 boxes Cassia, 237 boxes Ginger, 3,568 boxes Oil, 677 boxes Flour, 1,047 boxes Soy, 139 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 138 pkgs. Tobacco, 608 pkgs. Paper, 96 pkgs. Vermicelli, 215 pkgs. Arrowroot, 86 pkgs. Kattana, 462 pkgs. Matting, 191 pkgs. Wine, 965 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 25,300 lbs., 1,257 pkgs. Tea (Amoy) 46,040 lbs., 287 pkgs. Tea (Fuchow) 11,460 lbs., 2,413 pkgs. Tea (Fuchow Oolong) 45,465 lbs., 2,808 pkgs. Tea (Fuchow Sou-chong) 33,249 lbs., 2,178 lbs. Tea (Fuchow Com. ou) 23,477 lbs., 5,185 pkgs. Sundries, and 527 pieces Granite.

Per *Fortuna*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.

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To DEPART.

Per *Washi*, for Haiphong, Mr. O. Von der



## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Cragg, Esq.)

12th Oct., 1878.

## THREE WONGS.

Wong Aing, Wong Ahai, and Wong Akwai, fishermen, were charged by Inspector Grimes with refusing to stop when ordered to do so by the Police.

It appears that the Inspector, who was in the Police launch, observed the defendants in a sampan pulling towards a junk. He hailed them, but they heeded him not. Defendants stated they had lost their cable and were looking for it. Second defendant, who was in charge of the boat, was fined \$1.

## TO-DAY'S FINES.

Li Awah, no light or pass. Fined 50 cents.

Chan Akai, no light or pass. Fined \$1.50.

Kwok Aon, no light or pass near Rose Villa. Had been out of employment since last August, and was arrested whilst going home having been out to dine. Fined \$2.

Wong Awai, no pass between 1 and 2 a.m. this morning. Fined \$2.

Wong Aze, Godown keeper, obstructing a public thoroughfare by packing goods. Fined \$5.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 12th October 1878.

Sir,—Two of the cases reported in your last night's issue as having been decided by me at the Magistrate's Court yesterday are incorrect. That arising out of the loss of a rifle by one of the guard at Headquarters House is totally incorrect. The charge made was not a charge of larceny. No theft had been committed by any one. The rifle lost had simply been taken away from a sleeping sentry by another soldier, a Lascar, I believe, to be produced, I suppose, in proof of the soldier's neglect of duty. The watchman was charged with an assault on the Corporal of the Guard, and on the Corporal only. It was specially stated at the opening of the case that there was no other complaint whatever against him. I dismissed the case, because it was quite clear that the whole affair originated out of the over-zeal of the Corporal of the Guard, and the old watchman was hardly to be blamed for coming out with his rifle in the morning. The watchman did not run away. Conscious of having done no wrong, he stood his ground, let his questioner feel him to see he had not the rifle concealed under his coat, and only resisted when he attempted to lay hands on him. Whatever might have been made out of a charge of assaulting one or other of the soldiers, the charge of assaulting the Corporal was entirely unavailing. I cannot imagine where your reporter got his version of the case—certainly neither from the depositions, nor from any one in the Court at the time. A military officer was in Court throughout the proceedings.

As to the other case, Captain Walker's, I think your reporter was present while the case was being heard. I cannot imagine, therefore, why he omitted from the boy's evidence the statement that Captain Walker was half-drunk at the time of the occurrence. This was confirmed by the constable. Your report and that in your contemporary's issue of this morning, put together, would make a tolerably fair report of what happened. Your notes show something of Captain Walker's behaviour in the witness box. Your contemporary gives the evidence suppressed by your reporter, on which I really decided the case.

May I add that in every case in which during the last four weeks my decisions have led to complaint, either by yourself or your correspondents, the criticism have been entirely based on incomplete or inaccurate reports of what was said and done in the Police Court. If it were worth while I could point out in each case the critic's mistake and its source in the reports.

But for Captain Walker's signed letter in your paper of last night, and in the *Daily Press* of this morning, I should not have written to you. Under the circumstances, I think I am justified in so doing.

Yours truly,

JNO. J. FRANCIS.

[Our Reporter, it appears, suppressed the reference to insobriety out of consideration for the complainant, and from a humane feeling which, as it turns out, served to do injustice to Mr Francis' discrimination. For that we must express our regret; but as for the all-round "lecture" on Police reports generally—a style of didactic, by the bye, which seems to come natural to our learned correspondent—we may be permitted to say that, with rare exceptions, the attention, care and accuracy now expended upon the Police Court reports have met the necessities of the times hitherto, have generally received the credit of fairness, and will probably continue to do so from all concerned, except from the latest addition to the worthy Magisterial Bench of this Colony.—ED. C. M.]

## China.

## SHANGHAI.

We learn by private advices from San Francisco that the Chinese Consul and his staff are still staying at the Palace Hotel, having tried in vain to get a house. They are either asked double rent, or refused altogether, on the ground that the house would probably be burned down if they occupied it.

A Chiaofoo correspondent writes under date of the 1st instant:—The new steamer *Shin-lee*, of the C. S. N. Co., arrived here for the first time this morning, at ten o'clock. One of the passengers by her said that the vessel was compelled to stop for eight hours in consequence of a slight defect in the machinery. The French fleet has left; the corvette *Comte*, the ironclad *Armide* and the corvette *Hugon*, for Nagasaki. The British gunboat *Albatross* is waiting for her relief. The weather is very fine, and a blanket is required at night. The thermometer registers between 60 and 65 degrees. Several ships have lately arrived from Russia.

We hear that *Emile Oger* has been

Clerk in the Messageries Maritimes Office, shot himself on Saturday night.

## CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS IN FLOUARD.

After an interval of several years the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has returned to the historic dwelling in which she was born. The great house at the corner of Stratton-street is now in the hands of architects and renovators, and the benevolent daughter of Sir Francis Burdett receives her guests in the drawing-room whence her father was taken to the Tower. On this pleasant summer afternoon we can easily believe that, on the rare clear days which visit London, the Surrey hills are visible from the window by which the sergeant-at-arms and his subordinates entered the house to arrest Sir Francis, and found him in the midst of his family listening to his son reading *Magna Charta*. The guests assembled around Lady Burdett-Coutts and her inseparable and most witty and sparkling friends, Mrs. Brown, are engaged in discussing the lukewarmness of present political feeling and the equally lukewarm tone which it required all the existing agencies of the Eastern Question to rouse us. It was far otherwise when Burdett and Mainwaring fought the long duel of the Middlesex election, and it is hard to realise the scene of chairing the member for Westminster. Just previous to his election for that famous borough, Sir Francis had deemed it necessary, more in deference to the prejudices of the time than to please himself, to fight a duel with Mr. Pauli, in whom he had a former friend for foe. Mr. Pauli was a veteran duellist, but at the first fire made no more impression than his younger antagonist. The second shot, however, was attended, as Sir Joseph Barington would say, "with happier results." Both fired low. Mr. Pauli received a bullet in his leg, and Sir Francis one in his thigh.

It was while he was lying at No. 80 Piccadilly, under the care of the celebrated Foully, that his friends put him up for Westminster, with the result which is a matter of history. No career my could have been more unlike the chairing of the members as depicted by Hogarth than the triumphal procession organised for Sir Francis Burdett. A car was designed in the classical style which may be studied in the *Sphinx* of the period. It was elegantly fitted, and ornamented with wreaths of oak and laurel, and its sides were covered with crimson velvet. The four wheels were superbly gilt and ornamented. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia with a spear, crowned with the cap of Liberty. In the centre was a figure, firmly bound, the emblem of union; and on the hinder part of the platform was the futed velvet pedestal, on which was placed a Gothic chair for the hero of the day. In this he sat, attired, as a dandy of the period, in "blue coat, white waistcoat, nankeen breeches, white stockings, and a white beaver hat in his hand," to acknowledge with the cheers and salutations which greeted him as he passed. The wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of "imperial footstool," under which the monster Corruption was seen in an agonising attitude. Banners and draperies gave splendour to the car, which was drawn by four white horses, harnessed in pairs, and led by a pair of immense procession of flags and blue banners, arrived at No. 80 Piccadilly, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The car was carried out of his house, placed upon the car, and conducted to the Crown and Anchor amidst a political demonstration such as this generation of Londoners has never seen.

Judging from his picture and from tradition, Sir Francis Burdett must have appeared the very reverse of a demagogue. Tall, handsome, and well-built, he looks in his hands and buttons and top-boots the very ideal of a fine old English gentleman—a buck, a blood, a maccaroni, a dandy of the first water without the slightest tinge of Jacobite truculence. Nevertheless his enemies twitted him with his friendship for Colonel Despard, and before he had long sat in the House of Commons as a part of our fellow-subjects collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe. Hereafter the House decided by a majority of thirty-eight that Sir Francis Burdett should be committed to the Tower.

The sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Colman, who appears to have acted most courteously throughout, then called on Sir Francis Burdett twice with a request that he would accompany him; but the member for Westminster announced his determination to resist what he deemed an illegal arrest by force. Vast crowds now collected in Piccadilly and other places, the windows and balconies of the houses were crowded, and Sir Francis Burdett at last consented to go to the Tower, protesting meanwhile that he yielded only to force and not to law. The hero of Westminster, however, was so little pleased when he heard that several people had been killed in the riots which ensued on his commitment, that when Parliament came to an end, and he was released, he evaded the tremendous procession arranged to lead him in triumph through London, and came from the Tower by water. It is needless to say that every relic and memorial of her gallant father-in-law treasured by the tall pale lady, whose graceful manner and curiously felicitous and elegant diction are proverbial.

Another of the household gods of Piccadilly is a very different person from Sir Francis Burdett—to wit, the famous Miss Mellon, who married, first Mr. Coutts, and secondly the late Duke of St. Albans. The walls of the house in Piccadilly and its next-door neighbour in Stratton-street are adorned with many portraits of this handsome and brilliant woman, in one of the most piquant of which she appears in the character of Mrs. Ford—a delightful picture full of brightness and grace. Other portraits represent her in the ample beauty of middle age, but all are full of charm. It was this lady who bequeathed her immense share of the Coutts property to Miss

including the senior partnership—that is, one of the historic banking houses of Coutts & Co. It is characteristic of the senior partners that, although passing a great part of his life in the study of art and the practice of benevolence, she is essentially a woman of business and brings a clear logical mind to bear upon every subject submitted to her, whether in the banking-house parlour or by a committee furthering some charitable purpose. The immense sums of money given away by her annually are by no means dung broadcast. Their employment may rather be studied as the highest manifestation of charity intelligent and discriminating, yet so ample as to tempt impostors of every age, sex, and calling. A volume—one quite as interesting as that compiled from his correspondence and labelled "Inanity," by the Astronomer Royal—might be made of the most remarkable of the "rejected addresses" to the lady whose name includes the idea of benevolence. Without more particular allusion to the Irish fortune-hunter Dunn, who presented Miss Burdett-Coutts with his instructions still he may suffice to mention that every kind of person in want of a sum varying from five to five thousand pounds writes to Stratton-street as he writes to Mr. Samuel Morley on the off-chance that something may come of it, as begging-letter writers of the last generation invariably tried the Iron Duke. As a matter of course, considerable labour is involved in the investigation of the claims of deserving persons, and this is depicted by the Baroness to able and practised hands. Demands are perpetual. Are more bishops (colonials) wanted, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is induced to endorse them. Is a drinking-fountain wanted anywhere; is a fish-market wanted in a crowded part of the island; are female teachers wanted; is it necessary to interest him in the life of animals and thus teach him humanity; are soldiers in camp in want of comforts; are pioneers, like the "ajah of Savaral" and Dr. Livingstone, short of supplies;—the hand of the head of the house of Coutts is always open.

So much practical good has rarely been done by any single person, and never in such quiet unobtrusive fashion. Touching her feelings towards her fellow-creatures, Lady Burdett-Coutts is reticent. Although her purse is always ready, there is a remarkable absence of what is called human race. Like other philanthropists she has doubtless seen many of her cherished schemes for the improvement of mankind vanish at the touch of cold reality, and probably goes on trying for the best, if not quite so hopefully, as of yore. But she is never heard to complain of her disappointments, among which that impossible structure known as Columbia Market is one of the greatest. Maintaining this quietly hopeful tone towards her own kind, she is never more thoroughly in earnest than when helping in any plan for ameliorating the condition of the so-called lower animals. From some cause, possibly from ignorance, children are hideously cruel to animals, taking a great delight in torturing them, especially if they happen to be insects. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts hopes that, by disseminating instruction concerning animals in infant schools, this tendency may be checked and interest take the place of cruel tyranny. Of course she is fond of them individually. Her favourite brood is a cameo of Fan, a dog of infinite good qualities called some years since to her final rest; and her perpetual companions are Ben—a delightful bull-terrier with a beauty spot on his back—and a porky little black-and-tan of perfect race. At luncheon-time these interesting little beasts are naturally to be seen. On either side of their mistress's plate of the daintiest *Sèvres* *petit service*, from which these lucky dogs eat their outlets or minced chicken. There is a vast wealth of *Sèvres* and Dresden in Stratton-street and Piccadilly. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding room for the superb *garnitures de cheminée*—vases and tea-services which crop up in every corner, in superb cabinets, in covered cases, and in curious nooks behind screens—for the quantity is far beyond the requirements of a dozen households. Besides superb specimens of *ros Pompadour*, *ros pommé*, and *ros bleu*, including a magnificent dinner-service of priceless turquoise, rich in the magnificent heavy gilding of *Sèvres*, there is abundance of that delightful porcelain which might be called "half-dress" *Sèvres*, with the charming cool chintz-like patterns, to which a very poor attempt was made at Bristol. Oriental china too is not wanting, and vases of malachite and porphyry.

More prized, however, than these by their owner is a Shakespeare cabinet, containing the celebrated "Daniel" Shakespeare and another of the early folio editions of his complete plays, as well as the first edition of the Sonnets. The cabinet itself is a gem carved out of a piece of heart of oak which once formed part of the Royal George, given by the Queen to Lady Burdett-Coutts, who has received many similar tokens of regard from her Majesty—notably an engraved portrait of "the Queen's dog." The Shakespeare cabinet is full of relics of Stratford-on-Avon, a hand-some goblet once belonging to Kemble, and a variety of boxes and other knick-knacks made from the wood of the famous mulberry-tree. Lady Burdett-Coutts's interest in the higher drama is well known, and no secret is made of her admiration of Mr. Irving, who is a frequent guest at her house. Mrs. Brown, whose wit, albeit friend, has a fine edge, concurs with her friend in the high appreciation of Mr. Irving's merit; and was betide the luckless individual who ventures to hint that even *Faust* is susceptible of improvement. Another dramatic friend of the Baroness is Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Faucit). Among the treasures with which the various rooms in Piccadilly and Stratton-street are stored is a fine collection of medals of the Stuart family, the last of whom—Cardinal York—Mr. Coutts succeeded in obtaining a pension. It reflects credit on the poor old gentleman, the descendant of a long line of kings, whom sheer poverty compelled to accept a crust from the tinseller, that his medals as a pensioner display a marked difference from those struck previously. In the latter he appears as King of England and France, &c., and Defender of the Faith; but on accepting the pension he no longer assumed his divine title. Nods of these treasures of the past, however, is dearer to their owner than the most recent addition to her jewels—the Grand whatever it is—it cannot be the Cross-of-the-Medjidie, conferred on her by the Sultan for her substantial help in establishing the Compagnie Generale.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON CYPRUS. The following opinions of the Russian Press, formed on first receiving the intelligence of the intended occupation of Cyprus by England, are interesting:—

The *Golos* considered that the occupation of Cyprus by England was a seizure of Turkish territory under plausible pretext, and that it might lead to a general war, inasmuch as Turkey, encouraged by the probable support and stipulated protection of England, might refuse to carry out the decisions of the Congress.

The *Moscow Gazette* expressed great indignation on the subject, and declared that henceforward the position of Turkey would be that of an English vassal. The independence and integrity of Turkey, as formally guaranteed by Europe, is now declared to have become a myth.

The *Exchange Gazette* considered the step a masterly stroke of policy on the part of Lord Beaconsfield, and enumerated at length the important advantages, political and commercial, which the occupation of Cyprus would give to England.

The *Novoe Vremia* considered that the conversion of Asia Minor into an English Colony, and the island of Cyprus into a first-class British Naval Station, permanently destroyed the balance of power of Western Europe in the Mediterranean, practically delivered Egypt over to England, and established her supremacy over the highways leading to the distant East. These opinions were, however, subsequently modified, and the indignation at first felt very much abated.

The Russian Press is generally very outspoken on the results of the Berlin Congress, and the Slavophil organs vigorously express their disapprobation and disappointment, and indirectly blame the Government for the humiliation Russia has suffered. Russian public opinion exhibits astonishment rather than indignation at the occupation of Cyprus by England. Admiration is expressed at Lord Beaconsfield's superior diplomatic skill, though this sentiment is mingled with a feeling of injured national pride at the defeat of their own diplomacy.

The *Golos* and the *St. Petersburg Gazette* both agree in the importance of Russia giving her attention in the future to the creation of three new detachments of the army in Turkestan will greatly assist. On the other hand, the *Exchange Gazette* holds that the Slavophil organs of Russia from all interference in the affairs of others and from all attempts to secure a foreign influence and to exercise pressure abroad.

DECREES RELATING TO THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT CHU-SHAN. The *Peking Gazette* of the 18th September contains an Imperial decree on the subject of the late disturbances at Chu-shan, of which the following is a translation:—

Mei K'iao reports the issue of operations against certain bad characters inhabiting an island in his jurisdiction; the capture of the ringleader and others of the gang, and the punishment that has been severely inflicted upon them.

One Kin K'ian, a bad character and a [notorious] criminal, residing on the island of Ta K'iao-shan in the jurisdiction of Ting-hai, in the province of Chekiang, having resisted the survey and measurement of his land, the boundaries of which he refused to point out, the Sub-prefect under whose jurisdiction the island was, went with a force to suppress the rising he had created, and arrest him. He then had the audacity to attack and do violence to these troops, joining forces with certain pirates and opposing the advance of the troops from a position he had taken up in the hills. Hwang Shao-chun, provincial Commander-in-chief, then sent a detachment under the command of Brigade-General Kwong Ting-yu, who went down with them and his own brigade to attack the insurgents. A number of these were killed, the ringleader Kin K'ian was captured alive and ordered finally restored. The action taken may be considered prompt and satisfactory, and we hereby command Mei K'iao to instruct the Tao-tai of Ning-po to extract from [the ringleader] a full and accurate confession of his crime, after which he will inflict the full penalty of the law upon him. He will at the same time instruct the Sub-prefect of Ting-hai to afford comfort and solace to the well disposed of the inhabitants, and make fit and proper arrangements for the survey of the land for taxation. Let a button of the third grade be bestowed upon Cheng Pang-kun, Sub-prefect of Tai-chon, and Chang K'ian-yung, expectant Sub-prefect, who have displayed energy on this occasion; and let Hung Ting-fan, Lieutenant of the Ting-hai garrison, with Wu Ting-wei, military *Siu-tai*, who lost their lives in the fray, be committed to the Board for the determination of the marks of compassion which the law allows them.—N. C. D. News.

## A DAY'S RIDE.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of May, Francesco Peraltto, the Mexican rider, mounted on a fleet horse, dashed away from the judges' stand in Fleetwood-park, and began a ride of 800 miles, which he hoped to accomplish within 16 hours. At 6.31 o'clock in the evening the same indefatigable rider dashed up to the Judges' stand reining his steed on to its haunches, the task completed and 29 minutes to spare. Thirty-four horses and six mustangs had been provided, as Mr. Bergh (of a certain New York society) had refused to permit the ride unless 40 horses were used. Of these a dozen at a time were kept in readiness beside the judges' stand. Here Carillo, the friend of Peraltto and his rival as a rider, saddled each horse, looking carefully to the girths, and drawing the rich strap with a skill and degree of lightness only attained by long practice. Peraltto changed horses at the end of each mile, sometimes springing from the back of one to that of another without touching the ground, and always changing so quickly that the average time between the stopping of one horse and the starting of the next was but four seconds. Peraltto wore a jockey cap of blue silk and suit of black, of which he wore a shirt sleeves, an ingenious contrivance covering the mouth and materially aiding the breathing. At 8.23 o'clock he had completed 100 miles, and then rested for nine minutes, during which time he was attended by his physician, who pronounced him to be in capital condition. At 9.41 Peraltto left the track for 34 minutes for breakfast. At 11.14 o'clock he had completed just half his ride, and was speeding on his monotonous rounds with undiminished vigour. At noon he rested for 20 minutes, was addressed, spurred, and changed his under-clothing, after taking a little beef-tee and a sip of lemonade.

he was again up and off, amid the cheers of the spectators. About 10 Mr. Bergh appeared on the scene, and, after watching the rider for a short time and consulting with his officers, said he was satisfied that everything was as it should be, though, for his part, he could not see where the fun came in. At this time, too, 100 fresh horses were added to the number already on hand. The best time was made on the 164th mile, which was covered in 2.10 by a very little sorrel mustang known as Little Tom. Peraltto took his last rest of 11 minutes at 8 o'clock, and was given a glass of plum water. For the last five miles the plucky rider showed what he could still do by springing directly from one saddle to another without stopping. The 805th mile was completed in 2.14 minutes. As he then reined in his smoking pony, a thousand friends pressed forward to shake hands and congratulate him, but the doctor interfered, and Peraltto rode away to the club house, where he was rubbed and put immediately to bed. He was in good condition, though his pulse beat at 140, and he had lost nearly 10lb. during his tremendous ride. In the course of it he was thrown by one horse, and another went lame and had to be changed.—*New York Times*.

## HOW THE ELECTRIC LIGHT CAME TO LONDON.

Towards the close of 1877 a couple of huge lamps, burning a very brilliant white light, made their appearance in front of the Grand Opera in Paris. Even in a city so well illuminated as Paris these lamps attracted general attention, and inquirers were told that the system employed was a Russian patent, with the invention of which a gentleman named Joblochkoff was credited. By degrees the new luminary spread in Paris, as was natural amongst an intelligent and energetic people not fettered with too much local self-government. The Joblochkoff lamps were soon seen on each side of the new Avenue de l'Opera, at the Orangerie public gardens, at the Arc de Triomphe, the Chateau Theatre, and other places of importance. The parochial mind in England was not yet sufficiently enlightened upon, and it was not until an experiment with the Joblochkoff machinery was announced at one of the great docks at the East-end of London that the gas companies became aware of the existence of this formidable rival. The usual result followed. A small panic in gas shares immediately took place, for no particular reason, as no inquiry had been made; and this panic immediately subsided after it was known that the experiment, from a variety of causes, was a comparative failure. The gas companies, representing in London alone about twelve millions sterling of capital, sank once more into a placid sleep. One vestry issued a report, a discussion took place at the Institute of Civil Engineers; but no one introduced in light to the London streets, although it had been burning in Paris for more than nine months.

Towards the close of June 1878 the manager of a prominent London theatre—a house devoted more to the persistent amusement of the public than to the cultivation of a very high standard of dramatic art—decided to close his doors for redecoration. The house had been kept open for redecoration, interrupted for nearly ten years, and it was thought that at last four weeks might be spared for artistic repairs. The manager, a somewhat energetic, not to say restless, individual, even before his house was closed, began to consider how he could utilise his enforced holiday, so as to reopen with a new sensation, and it occurred to him that the "electric light" would be a good thing to introduce in London for that purpose. It did not occur to him that it was hardly the proper function for a theatrical manager to act as a pioneer in this matter in a city governed by forty or fifty vestries and a Metropolitan Board of Works, with an annual rating that is fast trading on the heels of pauperism as capital. He did not stop to argue, he went to Paris, and sought out the leading engineer of the Joblochkoff light. He was politely received by that gentleman, and was offered his invention for the whole of England at the moderate sum of 350,000l. English money. The theatrical manager was hardly prepared with the sum at a moment's notice, and he suggested a preliminary trial of the light at a handsome royalty; this suggestion was not acceded to, but was treated with polite contempt. He was disappointed, but not defeated. He offered a liberal sum for a few weeks' experiment, and then was candidly told that the Joblochkoff light could not be shown in London as an intermediate machine, with which it had to be worked, was the subject of a Chancery suit about an infringement of patent.

In this extremity the baffled manager made further inquiry, and found that the Joblochkoff light was not the only one in the Paris market. He found, in fact, the Lenox light, the inventors of which had not had the money and influence to get possession of the principal street in Paris, but who had to be content with illuminating the station of the Lyons Railway and the goods depot of the railway of the West. This, as far as he could judge, was equal in effect to the Joblochkoff, while he was told that it had many advantages in point of economy and adaptability, and had been preferred in a kind of competition in the Hippodrome. Luckily he found that a friend—a well-known banker in Paris—had a small interest in this treasure, having assisted the inventor at starting; and through him he arranged for the exportation to England of the necessary machinery, lamps, wire, &c., and two experts to establish and manage the lights. Arriving home in the midst of builders and decorators, his work began again. To set the French machinery in motion (an enormous revolving magnet and electrical coil) he required the aid of a powerful steam-engine of not less than 20-horse power. This is not a machine easily found in a cellar or fitted up in a garret, and the manager had to look round his immediate neighbourhood, as his electrical machines would not allow him to go farther than 800 yards; and the farther he went, the greater the expense for connecting-wire. He went to an old friend, the proprietor of a fashionable *salon*, and stated his requirements; but as the paper had only one steam-engine, the proprietor—who hates machinery—was naturally timid about having this tampered with.

The manager again went his ways, and looked in at many printers' bookbinders', &c., finding that half the houses in his locality were full of steam-engines, but not of the requisite horse-power. At last he approached the proprietor of a popular journal at some little distance from his premises, and suggested in peremptory terms that he give him a footing in his engine-room, and to allow him to make the

necessary alterations in the engines. When the magnet and distributor, weighing about four tons, had been got with difficulty into their position near the engine, they had to be imbedded in masonry, and then the Parish authorities had to be applied to for permission to open the road-way to convey the wires underground to the points of illumination. When this consent was obtained and the work done, the case of French lamps was opened, and it was found that everything breakable had been smashed to atoms *in transitu*. A lamp-maker had to be found to construct another, and better, set of lamps in forty-eight hours, and on Thursday night, August 1st, 1878, about midnight, the light was successfully re-heard and on the following night at nine o'clock, the Strand, about the centre, was publicly lighted with the electric light, and has been so lighted every night since from about eight o'clock to eleven. This light, which is artificial daylight, with a dash of moonlight—in it, is produced on a large scale at about half the cost of gas, and is without smell, without heat, and is not destructive of colours. When all the theatrical managers, publicans, and advertising tailors in London have secured this light for their premises, the fifty vestries, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the gas companies with the bloated capital will think there is really something in it.—*World*.

## REIGNING BEAUTIES.

A non-professional beauty, who certainly cannot complain of want of admiration, seems to think that these columns have been too exclusively devoted to the praise of one lady in particular, and sends me the following clever lines:

"TOUJOURS PERDRE.  
May I ask, sir, why you are so zealous  
In the cause of one, however fair?  
Don't imagine, pray, that I am jealous;  
But I'm tired of your beauty—there!—  
Always that one woman! Where you met  
her."

What she wore, and did, and how, and when.  
Don't you really think it would be better  
If you changed the subject now and then?

Jealous! No, indeed, I'm not so silly;  
But I may have my say too, I suppose.  
And though you think nothing like a Lily,  
Other people may prefer the rose.  
Surely more than one fair face we can see  
When the roll of beauty is unfurled;  
Yet there's only room, you seem to fancy,  
For one single beauty in the world.

I could name at least—well, half a dozen,  
Quite as lovely as your "reigning belle,"  
I myself was told by my French cousin,  
"Vous êtes mille fois plus charmante  
qu'elle."

But my husband won't allow my features  
In the printshop-windows to be hung  
Side by side with horrid brazen ornaments.  
So my beauty must remain unused.

Not that I'm ambitious of appearing  
In the *World* as beauty's queen—not I!  
All I mean is, that I'm sick of hearing  
That one name as week and week go by.  
It's not fair of you to be exclusive  
In your admiration of our sex;  
Let your praises, then, be more diffusive,  
And oblige yours very truly,  
—*World*. X.

The following copy of a *bona fide* notice that was circulated the other day by a regimental Baboon, who had been appointed a Deputy Postmaster and was leaving a border station, is certainly one of the most original things of the kind ever seen. It is as follows:—To be read to the highest bidder. A Bay Water Cape horse a little as being outwaded of two years and inside of three years. He has been ridden as a Changer in many cases. The rider departs with him as he is appointed Postmaster and is of no use to him—there is no work—no thrown for by the rattling of three discs and the highest rattle to carry away the Changer. Rs. 1 per chance the horse is a somewhat spirited animal. The Bay Water Cape horse" turned out to be a country tattoo of about 13 hands.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, October 12, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$500  
" credit, —  
" Old Patna, cash, 570  
" credit, —  
" New Benares, cash, 550  
" credit, None  
" Old Benares, cash, 545  
" credit, —  
" New Malwa, cash, 780  
" credit, 785  
" Allowance Tael, 4 & 16

Exchange.  
Bank, on demand, ... 3/7 nominal  
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8  
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/4 a 3/9  
Credit, ... 3/6 a 3/9  
Documentary, 3 months' sight, 3/4  
Bombay, demand Rupees, 221  
Calcutta, ... 221  
Shanghai, demand, ... 72  
" 30 days, ... 72  
English Sovereigns, ... 5.38  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.39  
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 110 nominal  
Sycee, ... 108  
Mexican, ... 108

Shares.  
Hongkong Bank, 75 % prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500  
Yangtze Ins. Assn., Tls. 725  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$345  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,200  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$235  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$20 %  
H.K. & S. M. S.boat Co., \$18 prem.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 20  
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 101  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$155  
Chinese Imperial Loan, 2108  
Do, of 1877, \$107.

Temperature.  
(Taken at Messrs. Fulton & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, October 12, 1878.  
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 30.180  
Do, 1 P.M. ... 30.150  
Do, 4 P.M. ... —  
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 79  
Do, 1 P.M. ... 80  
Do, 4 P.M. ... —  
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 74  
Do, Do, 1 P.M. ... 74  
Do, Do, 4 P.M. ... —  
Do, Maximum ... 81  
Do, Minimum over night ... 77







## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 11th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.B. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via Suez by S.S. or by M.V.	Via Suez by S.S. or by M.V.	Via Panama
Letters,	22	26	26
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10	10

Aspinwall (N.S.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.S.), Hayti (N.S.), Mexico (N.S.), Panama (N.S.), Salvador (N.S.), and Venezuela (N.S.):—

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	30	49	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.S.), New Zealand:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	8	10

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters,	34	38	48
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	8	10
Registration,	12	12	12

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.  
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 4; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly of articles relating to the current events, with or without advertisements.  
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days; and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, points or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of flax or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 6 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article 12 of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration in Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered in Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.**  
Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton, by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward F. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and return fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Outfitting duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

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Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

**PARCELS.**—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

**PATTERNS.**—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel, but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £25.....18 cents.  
" 25.....30  
" 40.....54  
" 60.....72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed rate is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Oct. 11, 1878.

Letts. Paps. Letts. Paps.

Fook	1	Levis, S.	1
Ainsbury, Capt.	1	Lis Koo Tsay	1
Alexander, Harry	1	Lock, Thomas	1
Almeida, Pio d'	1	Lone, J.	1
Amy Myan	1	regd. Lamsom, W.	1
Atak Myan	1	regd. Lox, Ellarinda	1
Ayren	1	regd. Mackenzie, Capt.	1
Barnes, Monr.	1	Martin, R.	1
Batten, Mrs	1	Merriam, James	1
Baughman, G. E.	1	Moore, Mr	1
Beal, Mrs	1	Parke, D.	1
Berlowitz, Wm.	1	Parkin, J. H.	2
Berkman, Emil	1	Pembroke, Frank	2
Beynon	1	Perry, Wm.	1
Biddle, Y. T.	2	Pleas, Carolina	1
Boscolo, L.	1	Rayson, Wm.	1
Brokenshur,	1	Richards, John	2
Brook, J.	1	Reche, John	2
Brook, A. C.	1	Ryan, Capt.	1
Brown, Chas.	1	Sacconi, P.	1
Brown, Chas.	1	Sand, Wm	1
Brown, Saml. C.	1	Sand, F. B.	1
Bucher, J. B.	1	Sanders, Albert	1
Cassapini, E.	1	Savio, Pietro	1
Chang, J. N. das	1	Schulz, W.	1
Ching Loong	1	Shearer, C. H.	1
Ching Loong	1	seaman	
Ching Loong	1	Seiwart, Capt.	1
Church, H. E.	1	Swaine, E.	1
Clark, M. J.	1	Taffell, William	1
Cross, Mrs. J.	1	Tai Afat	1
Cumha, Caro-	1	Talpo, Cap. Frd.	1
lina du	1	Tanner, J. B.	1
Dacin, Paul	1	Thiel, John F. A.	1
Dick, Monr.	2	Thomsen, Alex.	1
Dumont, Mrs	1	Thomsen, Alex.	1
Earl, Miss E.	1	Tongel, (China)	1
Evans, James S.	1	Ward, Jas, Jr.	1
Fox, Madam	1	Walsh, Miss Hattiel	1
French, Capt.	1	Whetton, Chas.	1
Gibbings, John	1	Wilbert, Ch.	1
Hill, Chas. E.	1	Wing Les, Mess.	1
Houssie, Mr	1	Woodville, E.	1
Hugh, Arthur	1	Wright, James	1
Jack, J.	1	Young, T.	1
Jensen, Andrew	1		



